

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE
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THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREY ADVERTISING MEDIUM
TRY IT!

VOL. X V.NO.47.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY APRIL 21, 1906.

What I Saw And Heard

Recorder Dancy is a baseball enthusiast. President Roosevelt informed the New Jersey delegation a few weeks ago that called with a candidate for the chairmanship that there was no vacancy. The people are perfectly satisfied with Mr. Dancy. He has made an excellent Recorder.

Prof. Booker T. Washington continues to receive contributions at the same old stand. He is the most successful collector in the world. He can collect more money and easier than any known man.

The servant problem is now occupying the public mind at present. There is a great deal to be said concerning this question. There are some very refined servants in this city, who demand as much respect as those whose vocation in life is higher. A girl can be a lady in the kitchen as well as those whose presence demand them in the parlor. Mr. J. T. Newsome, who has given this question much thought and consideration will appear before the Senate committee in a few days and enlighten our lawmakers on this question and employment agencies.

Judge De Lacy of the Juvenile Court has been taking instructions from Judge Kimball. I hope he will exercise his own judgment.

There were several pretty gowns out Sunday. The ladies looked like fairies. I think the hats were beautiful. In the forenoon it looked like rain and I concluded that they would be disappointed. Many of the churches were well crowded as they were last Easter. The weather was very threatening.

The Public Printer is having a cleaning out. He seems to be getting rid of the ring that has infested that great department. There is a warm spot in the hearts of many for Mr. Ricketts.

I shall be pleased when I see a few colored citizens appointed to positions in the District Government.

When the new school bill is enacted in point additional new members of the board who will be acceptable to the people.

Spectator

CONGRESSMAN PEARRE

The Republicans of the Sixth District of Maryland are more fortunate than fortunate in having as their representative in Congress Hon. George Alexander Pearre, who has made a record of which the nation is proud. Representative Peane has appointed more Republicans to office, and especially colored, than any Congressman in the State of Maryland. He is ready at all times to render aid to his constituents and he is not the man to turn you down on account of color or condition. There are but few men in the State of Maryland, who have aided the colored Republicans and these Pearre. This gentleman is allied to the old school of Republicans, who believe in defending human rights and having men appointed to office who are citizens of the State and county in which they live. The Republicans of the Sixth Pearre has been more of an honor to the district than any man preceding him. He has done more and is doing more



HON. GEORGE ALEXANDER PEARRE.

In "Spectator's" catalogue of great things done by Mr. Lyons I notice he says that Mr. Lyons aided T. Thomas Fortune in 1900 to secure a place in the literary bureau of the Chicago headquarters. In another place he states that Mr. Fortune at one time thought Mr. Lyons good timber for an appellate judge of the United States Courts. I wonder why Mr. Fortune is singled out for special mention in this "write up"? Is it possible that Mr. Fortune does not admire the gentleman from Georgia as much as he used to, and the gentleman's confidential clerk is seeking to draw a contrast or something else? I confess this is too much for me. May be Mr. Fortune can enlighten the situation. Among other things "Spectator" says Mr. Lyons made it possible for colored men to be admitted to practice law in Georgia without undue inconvenience; he killed a piece of legislation about separate schools; he was consulted for five or six years

for his constituents and because of a few disgruntled politicians have been disappointed in getting what they wanted, the honest voters of the district are asked to join in with them to defeat his renomination. Has Mr. Pearre's record been of such a character to warrant his defeat? Has he been false to his constituents? Has he imposed greater burdens upon the people than they are able

to carry? If he is not guilty of any of the offenses above, why should not he be renominated and elected. Information reaches The Bee that the small faction in Montgomery County is opposed to Mr. Pearre on personal grounds. Some time ago a communication was inadvertently published in this paper from one of the disgruntled members of the small faction in Montgomery County, which plainly showed that the men wanted office and because they failed to get there the voters in Montgomery County, Md., are asked to defeat Mr. Pearre. The Republicans in the county have sent an article to this paper to the effect that they will not endorse the personal fight against him. This is the right position for the Republicans to assume. Why should they join in to defeat Mr. Pearre because other men have been appointed to office? There is every reason to believe that Mr. Pearre will be renominated and elected on his record alone, notwithstanding the opposition of the spoilsmen. Mr. Pearre, Republican, of Cumberland, Md., was born in that city July 16, 1860. He is a native Marylander to start off with. He is the son of Hon. George A. Pearre and Mary Worthington. He obtained his early education at private schools, Alleghany County Academy, St. James College,

THEY HONORED DR. WASHINGTON.

Great Men at the Anniversary.
Atlanta, Ga., April 9, 1906.

Editor of the Washington Bee: I have not been one who has taken part in the controversies between the factions of our race. I cannot say that I belong to those who stand for the "manhood" of the race, nor am I a partisan of any of the "movements." On the other hand, I am not strictly wedded to the idea of any one kind of education for the elevation of our people. I have sought constantly to try to see what was good among all sides and among all classes and to try to use it for the advancement of the race. My experience, however, within the last few days in this part of the South has brought home to me as never before one or two lessons which I think I ought to give out for the benefit of the race. It is one thing to talk and preach "manhood" in an abstract manner, it is another thing to act. A small element of our people are fond of condemning Dr. Booker T. Washington because they say he has not courage and manhood. By this I presume they mean he does not talk enough. While he may not excel some other people in talking out his convictions, I do not know that there has ever been a

to have strength or prominence enough to invite Mr. Carnegie to his home or to provide any means by which the colored man in Atlanta could receive proper recognition.

The writer happened to be at Tuskegee again when Mr. Carnegie and Secretary Taft, together with hundreds of other prominent men from all over the country were there. The Secretary of War, Andrew Carnegie, President Eliot were at Tuskegee as the guests of the Principal of the Tuskegee Normal Industrial Institute. Prominent men and women, President Eliot and others of the party and were treated as men and women. No one at Tuskegee had to stand in a crowded depot or a crowded street car in order to get a glimpse of Secretary Taft or Mr. Carnegie, they could go to Principal Washington's house or the Chapel, or could be conducted into the private residences of these men where Mr. Carnegie received them on proper terms. In a word, at Tuskegee and in that atmosphere every negro, and there were thousands of them from all parts of the country, felt that he was in an atmosphere where the negro was recognized for what he was worth. I did not have to bow and cower and scrape and dodge about in order to get a glimpse of the prominent men of the country.

Now is it not a fact that any colored man who can, invite such prominent white Americans and receive an acceptance to his invitation and thus provide an opportunity for the best negroes to meet the best white people, is it not a fact that such a man is conveying untold benefit upon the masses of our people, that is, in proportion as the worth of one is recognized, just in proportion is the whole race recognized and lifted up to a higher plane? Is not the mere fact of Mr. Washington being able to occupy such a position before the country that he can invite millionaires and have such prominent institutions as Harvard, Yale, Johns Hopkins and others represented at Tuskegee by their presidents and high officials, doing something for the race that no man or set of men can do by merely standing off in a corner and hollowing at the top of their voices, "manhood, manhood?" Which element is it that is really showing, not by words but by acts, that it recognizes and represents the highest manhood of the race? The element that merely talks or the element that acts? While others may depend upon talking to better our condition, Dr. Washington believes in acting, and the millions of our race are ready to follow him.

Observer.

LIFE ON A SUGAR PLANTATION.

"No eight-hour law regulates the day's labor on these plantations. In the expressive language of one of the hands, they work from 'can't to can't'; that is, when they begin in the morning it is too dark to see and when they knock off at night it is too dark to see. In the grinding season, when the cane is being gathered, no respect is paid to the Sabbath. In fact, the colored churches at this season usually make no attempt to hold services, though not every plantation requires work on Sunday. The system is essentially feudal. The master is the centre; around him everything revolves. Practically his word is law; the civil officers have little to say or to do except as he gives the word, unless perchance some other planter is involved. But justice requires the statement that this description should not apply to all. Some of the planters are just, generous and humane; the system under such men assumes a patriarchal character and the ties between the family of the planter and the families of his hands are strong and affectionate, as was often the case in the time of slavery."

The writer happened to be at Tuskegee when the President arrived. Instead of colored people at Tuskegee having to peep around and dodge around a corner in order to get a glimpse of the President, prominent colored people were invited into Principal Washington's office and were received by the President in a dignified and formal manner. The same recognition was given the colored people throughout his stay at Tuskegee. In other words, the President was there as the guest of a black man and in the Tuskegee atmosphere one could feel that he could hold up his head and meet the President of the United States as a citizen and not as a slave. In one case the "manhood" element was acting, in the other case those who say that Dr. Washington is without manhood were acting their part by standing on the streets, peering around lamp-posts trying to get a glimpse at the distinguished party.

Last week a distinguished company of philanthropists visited Atlanta. Among them were Andrew Carnegie and a dozen other prominent men accompanying him. During all the five hours that Mr. Carnegie spent in Atlanta, no colored man seemed to have strength or prominence enough to be invited into Mr. Carnegie's presence, nor did any colored man seem

Paragraphic News

BY MISS BEATRIZ L. CHASE.

Archbishop of Padua, Cardinal Giuseppe Callegari, died there last Saturday. By the linemen, inside workmen and cables and splices of the Southern Bell Telephone Company at Norfolk, Va., striking everything is tied up.

The town of Kagi, Tokio, has been destroyed by an earthquake; 120 houses collapsed and 740 were partly wrecked.

Archbishop Hartley at Manila has issued a call to 200 of the clergy of the Philippines, representing the 12 provinces, all the vicars, the members of the chapter and the vicar general, to assemble at Manila for a spiritual retreat.

Mrs. Mary Church Terrell lectured at Spelman Seminary, Atlanta, Ga., last week. She was a guest of the Seminary.

The Nashville Globe says that Mr. Matt White, colored, who served in the Federal army and was wounded in battle, has been in the service of the L. and M. Railroad longer than any of the employees with one exception. His work began in 1857.

A movement towards the erection of the Turner Monumental A. M. E. Church in honor of Bishop Turner, was started last week in Atlanta, Ga.

Prof. Kelly Miller has accepted the invitation to deliver the commencement address June 6 at the Kentucky Institute.

Rev. N. M. Carroll has been returned to Annapolis, Md., for another year's work.

The venerable R. P. Williams of the District of Columbia is secretary of the board of incorporators and trustees of the American Church Institute for negroes. This is a branch of the Episcopal Church.

"Jesus Lives Triumphant Now," is the title of a new anthem by Mr. J. H. Carter. It may be obtained by addressing the author at 540 Hawkins street, Harrisonburg, Va. We send thanks to The Phonograph for the copy received.

The colored dressmakers of Baltimore have formed an association in the interest of their trade.

The National Mirror says that Prof. Booker T. Washington's Tuskegee School graduated this year in its academic and industrial departments 142 students, which brings the total number graduated in the twenty-four years of existence nearly one thousand.

We added to our exchange list this week the following papers: The Macon Dispatch, Macon, Ga.; The Eye, Birmingham, Ala.; Pendleton Record, Pendleton, S. C.; The National Mirror, Kansas City, Mo.; The Montana Plaindealer, Helena, Mont., and The Alamo Eagle, San Antonio, Texas.

Mr. Eli Hioki, the charge of the Japanese embassy here, went to Boston to attend a banquet given there last Wednesday night in honor of Archbishop O'Connell, where he delivered an address.

Judge Holland, at Philadelphia last Tuesday, sentenced Stanley Francis, convicted of conducting a fraudulent scheme, to pay a fine of \$5,000 and to serve a sentence of five years in prison.

Clarence C. Gilhams of La Grange, Ind., was nominated last Saturday by the Republicans of the Twelfth district as a candidate for Congress to fill the unexpired term of Representative Newman W. Gilbert.

The resignation of Ralph J. Whilridge, supervising inspector District No. 4, steamboat service, with headquarters at St. Louis, has been accepted by Secretary Metcalf.

Rev. T. O. Carroll, who was at Asbury M. E. Church, Frederick, Md., is at Simpson M. E. Church of Washington.

Lieu. Barne, one of the officers of Capt. Scott's South Polar expedition, at London, is making plans for a new voyage of Antarctic discovery.

By the religious troubles between the Catholics and Mariavites, the new Catholic sect, many were killed and wounded in many towns of Poland.

The King of Spain was elected a member of the Royal Yacht Squadron at London last week.

It is stated that after May 1, Laurel, Md., will be a dry town. The citizens have voted on the question of high license and when the ballots were counted it is said that the "wets" were defeated by a vote of 236 to 184. Saloons were voted out.

An earthquake occurred at 5:13 A. M. last Wednesday in San Francisco, Cal. It was the most severe shock ever felt on the Pacific Coast. Thousands of buildings were destroyed. The city hall, costing \$7,000,000, is in ruins. All the wires were down and by the bursting of the pipes no water could be gotten and great fires raged. The people were panic stricken. It is said 1000 lives were lost.

A Plymouth Rock hen of Delaware, Ohio, lays eggs inside out.

IAR PEOPLE.
"Tobacco People" is a new book for the million. By Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase.

NEW SUBJECTS.

Every division, which are twelve (12) is discussed in a new way. The book will tell who the peculiar people are:

1. THEIR ORIGIN.
2. HE BECOMES A PECULIAR.
3. A MISAPPLICATION.
4. USELESS LEGISLATION.
5. NO LONGER BEGGARS.
6. HIS ABODE.
7. BUSINESS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.
8. IMITATIVENESS AND RESULTS.
9. THE POLITICAL ATMOSPHERE.
10. GOOD CITIZENSHIP.
11. UNWHOLESMOME PRACTICES.
12. EXCERPTS AND COMMENTS.

SUMMARY.

MRS. ARABELLA V. CHASE

KNOW YOURSELF.

To know yourself you will have to read this book, library of every citizen.

It's a book that should be in the paid, sent to any part of the world. Send money order or registered letter.

Address:

Mrs. Arabella Virginia Chase,
1212 Florida avenue northwest,
or THE WASHINGTON
BRE, 1109 Eye street northwest,
Washington, D. C.

CURES DISEASE WITH LIGHT

Copenhagen Physician Remedies Affections of the Heart in a Unique Manner.

Copenhagen.—Dr. Hasselbach, though considering further disclosures on the Finsen ray treatment at the moment premature and untimely, admits striking out on new and independent lines and has become convinced that the light treatment is effective in heart disease and affections of the nervous system.

Dr. Hasselbach, after experimenting on his own perfectly normal organs, next experimented on two doctors. Both of these were complete invalids, one suffering from angina pectoris and the other from a nervous affection of the heart. This treatment, which lasted in one case for a month, and in the other for six weeks, resulted in enabling both doctors to resume their practice. Twenty patients—men and women—suffering from heart disease or rheumatic affections, are now awaiting treatment with the Finsen rays, some of them being already in the doctor's hands.

Dr. Hasselbach's treatment results in very materially increasing the temperature of the skin; but the taking of the exact measurements has not yet been concluded. A hospital for the light ray treatment, provided with 30 beds, will be ready here for the admission of patients in a year's time.

RATTLES UNDER HEARTH.

West of Reptiles Unearthed—Woman Scolds Them to Death and Then Displays Them.

Munfordsville, Ky.—Forty-two rattlesnakes, ranging in size from six inches to five feet, were killed under an old-fashioned hearth at the farmhouse of Isaac Welborn, in the Roundtree neighborhood.

Mrs. Welborn scalded the reptiles, and, with a pair of tongs, lifted them out and placed them in a row for display. For several weeks Mrs. Welborn had complained that the house was haunted. Friends shared this belief and neighbors ceased their visits to the Welborns.

Mrs. Welborn was on the verge of prostration when she persuaded her husband to remove the hearthstone. In a hollow place the snakes were snugly awaiting the coming of warm weather.

Mrs. Welborn has forgotten her nervousness and gave a dinner party and everybody in the vicinity partook of the hospitality of the Welborns and viewed the largest array of rattlers ever placed on exhibition in Kentucky.

Has Longest Legs in State.
Charles Coy, of Navesink, N. J., has the longest legs of any person in the state. He is but 17 years old, yet is over six feet tall. His body is unusually short, and his legs are unusually long. He requires a pair of trousers 68 inches the inside seam of the leg. With all this height Coy is a lightweight, tipping the scales at 125 pounds.

How Far Does Decision Reach?
A New Jersey court holds that a man is not responsible for beer bills incurred by his wife as beer is not a necessity of life. A certain smart set near New Jersey would like to know whether the same rule applies to stockings and highballs.

Not! The Trust **PURITY ICE CO.** L St. near K St. Market N.W.



ICE made from PURE SPRING water. Delivered at your door by our wagons. Sells largest 5 cent piece of ice of any firm in the city. Also WOOD and Coal.

Purity Ice Company - cor 5th and L

A HIGH DEGREE



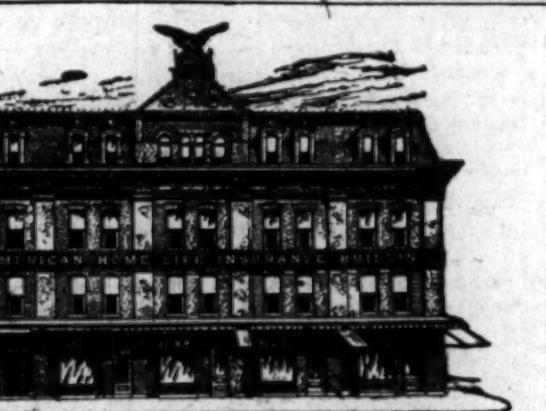
of satisfaction is a rare thing in most \$2.50 shoes. Shoes at this price usually lack style or comfort or both. The style of more expensive shoes and good solid value are found in our

Signet \$2.50 Shoe

because of the exceptional attention bestowed on the making. The only cheapness in it anywhere is the price. A Goodyear-welted shoe, made on several of the season's handsomest lasts, in the most popular leathers. Looks first rate and wears that way every time. It's worth your while to come in and look the Signet over, even if you're not ready to buy. Always welcome.

Wm. Moreland, 491 Penna Ave

HOLTMAN'S OLD STAND. SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT



SICK AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE UP TO \$25.00 PER WEEK WHOLE LIFE INSURANCE ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS

PAYABLE ONE HOUR AFTER DEATH.

AMERICAN HOME LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
FIFTH and G Streets N. W. Washington, D. C.

PARKER, BRIDGET & CO.

Among friends and acquaintances the question is often asked, "Who made your suit?" that is, of course, when the suit is meritorious enough to call for comment.

One of the best advertisements we have is when our patrons answer the question and tell the cost of the suit.

Men's Top Coats, \$12 to \$35.

Men's Spring Suits, \$12 to \$30.

Youths' Clothing, \$10 to \$25.

Boys' Cloth Suits, \$3.95 to \$10.

Boys' Wash Suits, \$1.50 to \$6.

(The Better Kind of Clothing.)

Parker, Bridget & Co.

14th and PENN'TY AVENUE, NORTHWEST.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS



HOLME'S Hotel

333 V. Ave., S. W. For The Best Afro-American Accommodation in the District.

—European And American—

Bar stocked with fine Wines, Imported Brand and pure old Rye Whiskey.

Best Line Cigars Good Room
5 & 10c and Lodging \$0.75 & \$1.00 Comfortably heated by steam.

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JAMES OTTOWAY HOLMES Prop Washington, D. C.

Louis J. Kessel,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in

WINES AND WHISKIES

Sole Owner of the....

... Following Brands:

Private Stock, Old Reserve, Hermit Oxford, Tremont

425 TENTH STREET, N. W.
Telephone—Main—

FRATERNAL.

I.O.N.I.C.A. fraternal, meets at Lecompte, La., the second and third Tuesday nights in each month R. E. Pickens, W. P. P. J. E. Dailey, W. C. S.

I.O.N.I.C.A. of A. F., No. 127, meets at its office, 608 Bolton street east, the first and third Monday nights in each month. Rev. S. T. Shephard, worthy president. T. P. Haywood, W. C. S. Ocie Weathers, W. P. P.

Golden Star Department of the I.O.N.I.C.A. of A. F., No. 248, meets at St. James, La., the first and third Saturdays in each month. J. W. Walker, W. P. P. Alex. Anosian, W. C. S.

Eastern Star Department, No. 243, of the I.O.N.I.C.A. of A. F., meets at Darrow, La., the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. Leon Baptiste, W. P. P. M. Baptise, W. C. S. Dempsey Wilson, W. R. S.

Lippman Department of the I.O.N.I.C.A. of A. F., No. 152, meets at Kings Ferry, Fla., the fourth Friday in each month. Jack Lippman, W. P. P. Loula Underwood, W. C. S.

Western Star Department, No. 231, meets at Ennis, Tex., first and third Saturdays in each month. Spencer Gary, W. P. P. C. C. Carries, W. R. S. A. Cattle, W. C. S.

Eagle's Wing Department, No. 27, meets at Ashville, Fla., the second and fourth Sundays in each month G. B. Brown, W. P. L. D. Dixon, W. C. S.

Elizabeth Department, I.O.N.I.C.A. of A. F., No. 53, meets at Chauncey, Ga., on the first Saturday in each month. Rev. E. Adams, W. P. P. Peter Stanley, W. C. S.

Department No. 136 meets at Baton Rouge, La., first and third Wednesday nights in each month. Jos. Newton, W. P. P. M. B. Stewart, W. C. S.

Fraternal Sunrise Department, No. 17, meets at Fort Worth, Tex., the first and third Wednesdays in each month. R. R. Sloan, W. P. P.; Henry Henderson, W. P. P.; M. Mathew, W. F. V. P.; I. B. Balenger, W. C. S.

Sunrise Department, No. 31, meets at Dallas, Tex., second and fourth Thursday nights in each month. A. R. Brown, W. P. P. S. A. N. Hamilton, W. P. P. Rebecca Carpenter, W. R. S. Savannah Slaughter, W. C. S.

Department No. 13 meets at Lake City, Fla., first and second Monday nights in each month. Joe Dorsey, W. P. P. W. M. Pasco, W. F. V. P. Giles Duncan, W. C. C. B. Bartley, W. C. S.

NOTICE.

To all Departments of the I.O.N.I.C.A. Fraternal, the semi-annual pass word is ready for all Departments. Send for it at once. See Ritual, page 13.

1. L. Walton

Evergreen Department, No. 240, meets at Red Fish, La., the 1st and 3rd Friday in each month. A. T. Finley, W. P. P.; Chas. Dupar, F. V. P.; A. T. Finley, W. C. S.

Harmony Department, No. 71, meets

WOULD KILL PLANT.

ARRANGEMENTS OWN FUNERAL

Indiana Man Provides That
Born to Grave by Democrats
—Voted for Polk.

South Bend, Ind.—"When I last sleep, I want to be buried plain, rough coffin covered with bark. I have been a Democrat all my life, and I want men to pallbearers. I don't care who is elected to preach the funeral, but it is my request that Mr. Hartman say what he can."

Mr. Hartman then I should be good in me during my life, and in the event that I should die, Riley said, "I want to be buried in my coffin."

The above is the strange

made by Jacob Martin, a resident of St. Joseph county, Mich.,

near the end of his earthly

and that as he is firmly deter-

wants them published now in

that they will be carried out as

they are.

"I was born and reared a Dem-

said Mr. Martin, "and I want to be

as I am and by Democrats. My

was cast for Polk and Dallas."

Mr. Martin was 88 years old

this county for 77 years.

HOOSIER POET BUYS

Riley and His Chum, Dickie
Build Twenty-Seven House on the Summit

Indianapolis, Ind.—Bear

Hill, Brown county, the second

point in Indiana, has been

chased by James Whitcomb

and his close personal friend

Dickey, and they will build a

mer resort on its crown.

Mr. Riley has long wished to

place where all the conditions

be favorable to the play of the

aggression, and to intellectual

and be will make Bear Wall

sort peculiarly adapted to his

Bear Wall is one of the

hill gets its name from its old

inhabitants, that walled with

light on its green slopes and

sides. Many of Riley's poems are

to have been inspired by the

of the hill's natural scenery.

The house will be three

high, and contain 27 rooms. It

be thoroughly modern, and of

ful architecture. Mr. Dickey,

a Greenfield man, is now on

ground superintending the work

clearing the hill of timber.

thousand fruit trees will be

as soon as this work is comple-

RAMBLE BRINGS LONG TE

Frenchman Explores German

Innately Seized and Sent

Prison for High Treas.

Frankfort-on-Main.—A broken

man of 70 has been admitted to

Luneville almshouse as an "ac-

paseless, and has not a cent

The Bee.

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W. CALVIN CHASE, EDITOR.

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NINETEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT.

When we consider the political disappointments of the past, the gloom of the present and the doubtful prospects of the future, we may well ask ourselves what ought to be the political attitude of the colored voter, looking toward the election of an Executive in 1908. Is he justified in assuming an independent position toward all parties, or ought he still cling hopefully and desperately to the Republican party? This is a matter which should deeply concern us at the present time in order that our minds may be irrevocably made up when the next Presidential election is on.

Owing to the disinterested state of politics at this time, and the undefinable, vacillating and unscrupulous policy we call it of the present Executive, the determination of our duty in the promises becomes a problem indeed. Just now the line of Democratism between the two great political parties is but faintly visible. The spectacle of Ben Tillman at the Republican helm in the Rate Bill; of the Executive coddling with the South, the pronounced and inveterate enemy of the Republican party and Republican principles generally; of erstwhile Republican leaders dodging and quibbling and scampering in every direction on the proposition to cut down Southern representation, while the rank and file of both Republicans and Democrats are standing in utter amazement and exclaiming, "Where are we at?" are objects which are calculated to stagger and dismay the most experienced politician and sagacious statesman.

Were we guided by superficial political manifestations, as seen in Congress at this time, our duty would clearly be to split our elective franchise into atoms and let them fly anywhere and everywhere. But prudence suggests that we measure our distances carefully, move cautiously, intelligently and bravely, and insist upon conditions precedent, instead of subsequent. It is more than probable that our condition as a race is largely attributable to an active friendship of the Republican party. But has that party now changed front and joined the forces of the enemy in a crusade against the colored man's political and civil rights? A correct answer to this query will become a very important element in the equation. As regards the real attitude of the Executive toward the colored people we are in doubt. "A square deal," means much. It is probably as forcible a bit of slang as can be found in the language of misery. It means to "tote square," to act according to agreement or conventionality and carrying it to its legitimate conclusion, to act according to the letter and spirit of the law. The colored people are citizens of the United States and all of the laws applying to citizenship ought to be fairly and honorably administered and executed without regard to race or color. "The 'square deal'" has no necessary reference to colored people only. It is or ought to be applicable to all citizens without distinction, if indeed it has any just significance. The fact is that the colored people

have not had a "square deal," still less they are having one now. Fewer appointments of colored men have been made by the present Executive than by any previous Republican. The spirit of ostracism, of race prejudice and hate has spread more rapidly and become more intensified under the present Administration than could have been imagined under the Administration of President Cleveland. As for the present Republican leaders they have actually forsaken the colored man both North and South. This seems discouraging and gloomy but not necessarily so. It would seem that the limit of political mendacity and Iscariotism is about reached. At present but little is left us worth living for except our bare lives which prudence permits us to enjoy at least for a time.

But our friends are not all gone. They are only pausing—pausing for the opportune moment, when they can surely help us. They bid us be patient but vigilant. They want us to demand of those who desire our votes, a fair price—absolute assurance of friendship and unqualified support of our manhood rights. They want us to be brave and valiant and easy. Above all, they want us to choose well our representatives at the next and following elections, in order that when the time for the nomination of a candidate arrives we may surely know our man. Buying a pig in a bag is bad business. Let us deal in the lime-light.

GROOMING A PRESIDENT FOR HOWARD UNIVERSITY

Discussion in the columns of the press is not likely materially to assist the trustees of Howard University to a conclusion in the matter of the selection of a president for that institution. Certainly such discussion will be a positive hindrance unless conducted on the high plane of academic fairness and dispassionateness. It is an honorable ambition to aspire to the presidency of an institution of learning having the prestige and history of Howard; and within certain generally accepted limitation any citizen of the republic is free to seek to gratify that aspiration. The Bee has heretofore stated with clearness and some degree of elaboration what qualifications it thinks the man should have who shall be selected by the trustees to preside over the institution. We are not especially concerned about the color of the man. What does particularly concern us is his practical, concrete practice of human brotherhood, his broad, healthy human sympathy, his sound scholarship, his safe administrative ability, his freedom from cant and hypocrisy and his aptitude for increasing the resources of the university. A discussion of these matters may be of some advantage.

We are led into this line of thought by the attitude of a local contemporary which, according to our view, has approached this question in anything but the proper spirit and poise of mind. The contemporary in question has a candidate, Dr. L. B. Boore, dean of the Teachers' College, of the University. And yet here we would say that we do not desire to be understood as either opposing or favoring the candidacy of Dr. Moore. But we do oppose the method employed in grooming him for the presidency. The contemporary above referred to, in a recent issue, made it appear that Representative Green, of Massachusetts, had singled out Dr. Moore for special commendation as regards his presentation of the cause of education before the House sub-committee investigating the public schools of the District; when as a matter of fact Mr. Green referred to Dr. Moore, Professor Kelly Miller and Mr. W. A. Joiner as being illustrations of the possible development of the race, and saying that he had drawn this conclusion from the soundness of the views they expressed before the sub-committee and the high degree of training each showed in setting forth his views. The contemporary referred to not only published in garbled form what

Mr. Green said, but refused to publish a communication from the presiding officer of the meeting Mr. Green addressed when he used the remark quoted, telling what Mr. Green did say. To do justice to Dr. Moore it is not at all necessary to suppress what is said in praise of others who are mentioned in the same sentence and connection. One mission of a university is to make men broad, charitable, fair-minded and truthful, and those who concern themselves in the affairs of a university should have these qualities.

We refrain at this time from any comment upon the printing and circulating of an evil report to the effect that Acting President Fairfield has changed in his bearing since entering upon his new duties, and that he does not raise his hat to the wives of colored professors. The Harvard Standard has met this matter squarely, and the burden of proof is now upon the local contemporary. Let it be understood once for all that anyone is at liberty to blow any other person's horn he may choose, and to enlist under any other person's banner for a contest, but at the same time he is under obligation to carry on the contest in accordance with the rules of civilized warfare, and not after the manner of ambushing, scalping, skulking Indians. Inasmuch as the local contemporary is owned by one minister of the gospel and edited by another, it is not out of place to remind them that Jesus of Nazareth, whom they profess to follow, says: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Is suppressing the truth and circulating false rumors carrying out this injunction?

HIGH LICENSE

Senator Gallinger has introduced a bill in the Senate to appease the hypocrisy of the temperance advocates. The bill contemplates making retail licenses \$1,500 and wholesale \$750. The contention of these advocates is too hypercritical for argument. There are thousands of things existing in this city more dangerous and obnoxious to the people than whiskey. A person is not obliged to drink any more whiskey than he wants, and neither is he compelled to get drunk. Why don't these so-called Christian temperance hypocrites appeal to Senator Gallinger to introduce a bill to prohibit "Jim Crow" cars from entering the city? Why isn't Senator Gallinger asked to introduce a bill

to establish a respectable almshouse for the thousands of helpless colored and white citizens in the city? Why don't these temperance advocates cease shamming and go to real work? One would suppose that whiskey is the destruction of mankind. It is not so. Whiskey is not responsible for the immoral conduct of some temperance advocates. A man or woman may commit offenses that would imprison them and not drink liquor either. There are thousands of cases tried in the Police Court that are not the result of whiskey. Of course there must be some subterfuge for people to bluff other people whereby they can get money. There is the sham temperance advocate or the man and woman who don't drink whiskey.

But he or she is more dangerous to society than the whiskey. You will generally find a temperance advocate a sham and a hypocrite. You can't believe anything he says. This has been the experience the editor of this paper has had with sham temperance advocates. There are men who don't drink whiskey, but who will destroy a happy home. Deliver us from the man who neither drinks nor chews tobacco. If he is not a hypocrite he is a libertine and a dangerous man in society. There should be no increase in whiskey license. Why should there be? Whiskey is distilled to use, and the distiller pays a revenue tax for the privilege. The consumers number millions, and will no doubt find many of them members of the anti-saloon organizations throughout the country.

OUR DAY.

The day that the colored people in this city celebrate is the 16th

day of every April. There was a time when the people in this city manifested a great deal of enthusiasm. But since the abolition of street parades there are a certain number of grafters that begin in December and continue to collect funds from merchants and other patriotic citizens under the pretense of applying them to these celebrations. The daily Post a few weeks ago warned the merchants against these sharks and pointed out to them just how the money was being collected and used by these Shylocks, but not, however, till a great amount had been collected. From December 1 to the time the public was warned upward of three hundred dollars had been collected. Will someone explain where the money has been used? Certainly no charitable or benevolent institution has received a penny. Several of the most prominent churches held exercises and defrayed their own bills. But the money that was collected by the sharks went either for whiskey, house rent or clothing. It is about time for the good merchants to cease giving their money to these sharks. The colored citizens who honor and respect this day have long since repudiated street parades and every year hold public meetings in their churches. The firm of Woodward & Lothrop was visited a few weeks ago by one of these individuals, and was justly and very promptly turned down. This firm, like many other large firms in this city, have been contributing for a number of years. A large number of the leading whiskey firms have donated wines and whiskies to these sharks that pretended to them that they wanted to give liquid refreshments to the guests at an alleged

banquet held under the auspices of some of these bogus committees and organizations. The colored citizens would be grateful to their friends if they would turn down every rascal that calls for a contribution or a donation. The citizens are not beggars, and they have not authorized anyone to represent them to these merchants. They have more respect for themselves, and appreciate the cause of freedom more. The negroes have made great progress in this city, and are prepared to exhibit many things of their own invention and articles they have manufactured that will show their progress since their emancipation forty-three years ago. The 16th of April is our day.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH AND THE NEGRO.

The colored people in this country have been considering the invitation extended to them to join the Catholic Church. This proposition is being seriously considered by some of the leading representatives of the colored race. It is argued that the Catholic Church is less prejudiced to the negro than any other denomination in the world. It is also true that most all other denominations have adopted rules and passed resolutions to bar out the negro. The white Presbyterian Church, the white Methodist, and a number of the white Southern Baptist are opposed to the negro. It is also a notorious fact that the Catholic Church is receiving more consideration from this administration than any other denomination, which shows that it is a strong factor in the body-politic. Since the Catholic Church is favorably disposed toward the negro and will give him greater protection than any other denomination or political party, there is nothing for the negro to do but to join the Catholic Church. If all anti-Catholic denominations are opposed to the negro and the Catholic Church, and since the Catholic Church gets what it wants, it will be good politics for the negro to look out for himself and go where it will be to his best interest. We never read in the public press of any Catholic convention or Catholic Church denouncing the negro and declaring that the negro is not good enough for that Church. This Church has but one God. The white Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterians declare that the negro is

not good enough for him to serve God with them. They must pray separate and apart from them. The negro has declared that there is not much efficacy in such religion. Tillman, Vardaman, Williams and their associates belong to the Southern Methodist denomination, and so long as they continue to be members of that denomination there is no hope for the negro Baptist, Presbyterian and Methodist. The Catholics succeed because they are united and demand recognition. The administration will not refuse this Church. There is no department under this government that will attempt to impose upon a Catholic. When the Pope of Rome and the Catholic Church speak there is something doing. Let the negro try the Catholic Church.

REGISTER LYONS' POWER?

The statement of "Spectator" in The Guardian that Register Lyons opposed the Quay resolution at the Philadelphia Convention of 1900 is misleading. The editor of The Bee was a delegate to that convention, and can say of his own knowledge that the Quay resolution was offered as a piece of political strategy in the contest that was being carried on between Mr. Quay and Mr. Hanna, and which brought about the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt for the Vice-Presidency. The resolution was never offered with any serious purpose of passing it, and it never came to a vote, because Mr. Quay and Mr. Hanna came to an understanding and that settled the matter. Mr. Lyons had about as much to do with the defeat of the Quay resolution as the man in the moon has to do with the Railway Rate Bill.

TO IDENTIFY THEM

The Bee would like to know why the word colored is written on the papers given to colored applicants who take the Civil Service examination. Is it for the purpose of discriminating against colored applicants? If this is true, The Bee is of the opinion that it is not done with the authority or consent of President Roosevelt. Certainly, if it be true, it is unconstitutional. Why should the government designate a citizen by color or nationality so long as he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state in which he claims citizenship? It is hoped that President Roosevelt will investigate this report.

OUR DUTY IN MARYLAND

The citizens of Maryland have a duty to perform. The colored citizens in particular should see that the illiterate colored voter is taught the rudiments of self-government and how and for whom he should vote.

It should be the duty of the intelligent colored voter in Maryland to see that the illiterate voter and those who are able to vote are not led astray or influenced by disgruntled politicians. In the Sixth Maryland district, represented by Hon. Geo. Alexander Pearre, there is a small faction of dissatisfied Republican disorganizers, who will attempt to hoodwink the Republicans and persuade them to vote against Congressman Pearre. This gentleman represents the vast element of the Republican party in the State, and again he is a representative Republican who knows no man by the color of his skin or the curl of his hair.

The fight that the Republicans made last fall in the State to uphold the purity of the ballot and to perpetuate the political rights of the negroes should endear the colored voters to such men as Mr. Pearre. This gentleman has been misrepresented and charged with offenses that are political in their character but are without foundation. The Republicans of Maryland need just such men as Mr. Pearre in Congress. He is a friend of the oppressed and a defender of the rights of the negro and all humanity. There are but a few men like Mr. Pearre in Congress and where they can do us good, we once get such men in a position should keep them there.

Lynching has been transferred from the South to the North.

Hon. Reed Smoot, of Salt Lake City, Utah, will not be removed from the Senate.

The citizens of the District want suffrage, and they intend to have it.

Hon. George A. Pearre, of the Sixth Congressional district in the State of Maryland, will be renominated and elected.

President Roosevelt is again this term, except in certain special instances. Of course he does not want a third term himself.

PRESS COMMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., NEGRO MINISTERS AND OFFICE HOLDING.

From the Quasader.

There are two classes of persons who have abiding hold on the negro race to influence them for good or ill. Both classes need moral reformation if the race is to be saved.

A minister should be a man of a strong moral character which influences me to lead a better life. The fountain head must be pure. The negro ministry in a large measure is notoriously corrupt, making the people sin. He is in many cases a beggar going from the door of one white merchant to another enriching himself to the expenses of belittling his race. If there is anything that dazes the eye of the colored minister it is a cheap political job in Washington. Give the average negro preacher a job and he will sing forever, "Hear my rest shall be close by the government pap." Whereas there is a soul about to be wrecked or some force of evil leading our boys and girls hellward, "He cannot be found." Let us root out the negro ministers holding office in Washington. Bury them with the burial of a jackass, never more to be resurrected.

CLEANLINESS AND GOOD BEHAVIOR.

From the Southern Reporter.

About a week ago we read of the introduction of a bill in Congress by H. L. of Alabama to establish Jim Crow cars in the city of Washington, D. C. Our esteemed contemporary, The Bee, cites as a reason for this bill the unbecoming conduct of many of the colored race in the street cars and on the street. Not only do those employed in domestic service leave their places of work in a greasy condition, but many others are careless as to their appearance and the cleanliness of their clothing and person except when they are on dress parole (and this is just the time for them to make a display of showy dresses and flowered bedecked hats.) There are some well regulated homes among our people, and the children of these homes are neat and clean in their homes, quiet and gentle and considerate of others, and the behavior is carried about by them wherever they go. A person reared thus cannot feel comfortable even in her own home with garments soiled and torn or even with an odor of cooking in them, nor will she be loud in laugh or talk on the street.

The young man who goes through the street puffing a cigar in people's faces and using vulgar language has not been reared in a careful home.

The pulpit and the school room can do a great deal in helping where home training is lacking; the colored press too, reach some that may not be in the school room or the church. Let our colored editors take a bold stand like Editor Chase and speak out for cleanliness and good behavior among all classes of our people. The paper reaches some who seldom go to church and who may not have had the proper training at home nor in school.

"OUR BEST SOCIETY."

From Our Dumb Animals.

Different people have very different views of what constitutes "our best society."

Our view is that the best society for everyone is that which in the long run (taking into account both this world and the next) brings the highest amount of happiness. Personally (as we have good reason to know) we have many kind friends outside of our offices and home, but nowhere are we happier—for in the one we are surrounded by kind faces and receiving almost every day letters full of good wishes and good news—and in the other are our good wife and other good friends, among which we count lots of good books and publications—graceful and funny.

Amongst the "very best society" in this world we count good horses, good dogs and good cats—and we are quite sure that four-legged donkeys are much better society than two-legged ones.

We did once have a little canary bird weighing not over one ounce, which brought more happiness into our life than we could have found in all the fashionable clubs of Boston. We think that no intelligent man or woman in America, who has the ordinary comforts of life, need to suffer for the want of good society.

Geo. T. Angell.



TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers for The Bee are notified that no collector will be sent to them for subscriptions and they will either call and pay or send a check or postal money order. The management will not annoy subscribers with collectors.

Address, B. L. C. Subscription Department of The Washington Bee, 14th Street, N. W.

Mr. J. E. King left the city for Boston Thursday.

Mrs. Laura Wilson of Baltimore is visiting friends here.

Miss Mamie Johnson will visit her home this summer, Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Wilbur King of Ohio is here visiting friends and taking in the sights.

Miss Sarah Clements, of Baltimore, came over to spend Easter with friends.

Miss Christine Payton, who has been ill at her home, is able to be up again.

Mr. R. West, who recently obtained a position in Pensacola, Fla., is doing well.

Mrs. F. A. Cooper went to Newport News as the guest of Mrs. Eliza McPherson.

Miss Ethel Tyler is quite ill and her brother, Dr. Tyler of Columbus is here visiting her.

Mr. Walter Henderson left last week to visit his mother, Mrs. Nannie Clark, of Attleboro, Mass.

The marriage of Miss Grace Edmonds to Mr. F. C. Early took place on the Wednesday evening of this week.

Mr. Lewis Rumazand, who left the city several weeks ago for the Soldiers' Home, Hampton, Va., is getting along nicely.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Johnson, of 184 Atlantic avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., paid our city a visit last week. They expect to visit their home in Virginia and remain some time.

Raymond Campbell, the 1-year-old son of Robert and Jennie Campbell, died at his home 531 2nd street, S. W., Saturday, April 14, 1906.

Mr. and Mrs. Lafayette Williams of Sherman, Texas, has announced the engagement of their daughter, Daisy Mortetta, to Rev. D. S. Moten, of Fort Worth, Texas. The wedding will be June 14. Miss Daisy graduated last May with first honors in the trained nurses' class at the Freedmen's Hospital.

CITY BRIEFS.

Mr. W. Calvin Chase will read a paper before Epworth League of Asbury Church to-morrow afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Miss Hattie Mark Hanboror and Mr. Clarence Walter Alexander were married last Wednesday at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas L. Jones.

Rev. E. W. Williams, of Abbeville, S. C., was in the city last week on business. He left Monday morning.

Dr. Charles I. West, wife and son, of 924 M street northwest, arrived at Atlantic City, N. J., last Sunday, the 14th inst., where they will remain during the Easter holidays, the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Terry.

D. G. Director G. W. Thomas is looking "tip-top" these days. Wonder if he has asked the D. G. M. to be his best man? Brother George believes in reciprocity, you know.

EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION. THE FORTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The Forty-third Anniversary of the emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was celebrated last Monday evening in the Metropolitan A. M. E. Zion Church, D street between Second and Third streets, S. W., Rev. P. A. Wallace, pastor.

The celebration was under the auspices of the Dunbar Literary Club of the church, Mrs. Helen A. Davis, president. This is one of the largest and most influential clubs in the district and the strongest and most progressive in the church.

Mrs. Davis and Prof. J. D. Baltimore presided alternately and both made excellent addresses. Mrs. Davis delivered a most eloquent opening address which was loudly applauded. She said among other things that the club of which she was a member always honored the day for which thousands of citizens in the District of Columbia were liberated.

There is no occasion that inspired the

colored people in this city more than this day. The day on which we were permitted to breathe the air of freedom and independence.

We have much to be thankful for and more that we can do if we so desired. We could be more united and protect each other's interest more, if we were imbued with love and equity. At the conclusion of her address she introduced Rev. P. A. Wallace, who offered one of his most eloquent prayers. He was followed by Prof. Kelly Miller of Howard University, who read some statistics showing the population of the colored people in the United States and what they are doing and what they could do. Prof. Miller was very entertaining and was frequently applauded. This address was followed by a vocal solo, sung by Mrs. Mary Elzear. Dr. Robert Reyburn was the next speaker. He was greeted with applause. Dr. Reyburn spoke of the progress of the colored people and how he had labored to restore to all the people the right to vote, which is the greatest weapon of defense for all citizens, irrespective of color or condition.

Rev. F. J. Grimkie, pastor of the 15th Street Presbyterian Church, was next introduced. Rev. Grimkie gave some good advice. He said what was most desired and needed among all citizens was temperance. He said that the negro needed manhood and above everything else he needed religion and a pure soul. Rev. Grimkie is always a welcome visitor wherever he goes.

Miss Gussie Clark, a young lady of fine elocutionary talent, rendered two recitations. One was entitled "How He Saved St. Michael," and the other was "Trouble in the Amen Corner." She was enthusiastically applauded. She was followed by an instrumental solo by Prof. Taylor.

Dr. Tunnell of Howard University was the next speaker. He said that colored men don't respect their women. They lacked manhood. He gave many beautiful illustrations and pointed out the way for the negro to succeed. He was witty and entertaining throughout his address.

Ex-Judge S. G. Davis was introduced and made logical and eloquent address for the colored people. His address on Monday night was one of those which inspired the hearts of the people.

Attorney W. Calvin Chase was the next speaker. Mr. Chase said among other things that the negro was asleep. He was asleep when he was brought here over 250 years ago; he was asleep when he was emancipated and he is asleep to-day. He has been sleeping so long till every right is about to slip away from him. He must be up and doing and say to the world that he no longer sleeps and the time has now come for action.

He spoke of the cowardice of the negro and cited amidst applause and laughter the time when he and Col. Carson had two Emancipation Day street parades. He also cited the White House incident, when he called upon Ex-President Cleveland, asked him to review the Emancipation Day parade and how the President presented him a copy of his paper, The Bee. The President, said he, declined to review the parade because there was a division among the negroes. However, we paraded just the same. To-day we have adopted other methods in celebrating this day, but there are some who continue to fleece the people and put the money in their pockets.

Loud applause and cries of "Yes, that is so."

"We want to be united," said Mr. Chase, "and show to the American white people that we are good citizens." This meeting was the most representative that took place, and officers of the club under whose auspices it was held are as follows: Mrs. H. A. Davis, chairman; Mrs. Sadie Marshall, secretary; Miss Blanche White, treasurer; Rev. P. Wallace, pastor.

THE SECOND BAPTIST LYCEUM.

"The Niagara Movement—Is there a Need for It, and Has It a Mission?" Prof. James Storum of the M Street high school, was the speaker of the evening at the Second Baptist Lyceum on last Sunday afternoon, where he was enthusiastically received by a good audience. Prof. Storum chose for his subject, "The Niagara Movement: Is there a Need for It, and Has It a Mission?"

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ONE PERSON IN EVERY TEN IS ILLITERATE.

From the Scientific American.

According to the census use of the term an illiterate is a person not under ten years of age who is unable to write either in English or in any other language. In most cases the illiterate is also unable to read.

At the census of 1900 the number of illiterates enumerated in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, Hawaii, and

ment of these amendments, and the consequent civil and political rights of the race.

Prof. Storum's paper was one of the best read at the Lyceum this year, the discussion was spirited, and the Niagara Movement received a big boost.

Attorney Thomas L. Jones will speak next Sunday afternoon, subject: Whispers. The public is invited.

MARRIED ON EASTER.

Rev. P. A. Wallace married Miss Rosa Jackson and Judson Howard, both of in the city and a man of the highest integrity. Following is the report which shows the great progress he has made since he took charge a year ago:

THE BRICK SCHOOL.

Athens, Georgia, open day and night throughout the year, but Law and Short-hand are taught only a portion of the year. Females as well as males are admitted to study Law. Send for further information. J. Thomas Heard, LL.B., president and a member of the United States Supreme Court. Mrs. Maria M. Heard, artistic dress cutter and lady in charge, treasurer. Miss H. Giles Heard, instructor in music, secretary.

—From the Progressive Era.

Prof. Heard is one of the representative men in the South and was the first colored man to be admitted to the Athens, Ga., bar. He makes his home in this city for nine months and returns to his home in Georgia to teach his people in the higher branches of education.

OPINION OF THE PRESS.

JUDSON LYONS JR.

From the Rising Sun.

Hurray for the Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Sr. Just think, when he is released from the nerve-cracking duties of the Register of the Treasury, he can return to "dear old Georgia" and greet a darling baby boy that we feel he will be more proud of than the highest and best office that could be given him in this fair land.

JIM CROW LAWS.

From the Reformer.

The lie is going the rounds of the Southern press and is being emphasized by Southern men who have the public ear that the negroes of the South are perfectly satisfied with the present Jim Crow laws that obtain south of Mason and Dixon's Line. A mere glaring falsehood was never uttered. Instead of being satisfied, the negroes are all dissatisfied. An evidence of their opposition to the obnoxious laws is the fact that wherever and whenever legislation along that line has been suggested, there has always been a delegation of negro citizens present to enter their protest, these protests are not made, because the negro is anxious to associate socially with the white man, but because separation means poorer service, the very meanest, which is given, only for the purpose of humiliating the self-governing members of the race. For no other purpose is it done than this, and it is this that is galling to us.

Put a tack here and stick it in, that the statement that the negroes are satisfied.

We have hundreds of negro journals

throughout the country whose representatives in Congress are Republicans

and who possibly owe their elections to the influence of these journals; these journals should exert their influence with their Congressmen to see that the proposed measure of Heflin, the Alabama

negro, to introduce Jim Crowism in the District of Columbia, never gets farther than the committee room.

We call upon them to bring every pressure possible to bear for the defeat of the measure.

HUMANITY IN THE KINDERGARTEN.

From Our Dumb Animals.

A friend says to us, and says truly,

that it is even more important for children to be taught to be humane than to be taught to read and write, and that this education should be begun in all the kindergarten schools.

We have not thus far attempted to establish "Bands of Mercy" in the kindergartens schools, but the more we think of it the more certain we are that they should be established there, and the sooner the better.

It seems to us that the first thing to be done in the kindergarten is to teach every child to make itself happier every day by doing kind acts or saying kind words to those human and (so-called) dumb creatures by whom it is surrounded; and we think the time is coming when it will be clearly seen that the best teacher is the one who can be most successful in making our children human.

Geo. T. Angell.

ONE PERSON IN EVERY TEN IS ILLITERATE.

From the Scientific American.

According to the census use of the term an illiterate is a person not under

ten years of age who is unable to write

either in English or in any other lan-

guage. In most cases the illiterate is

also unable to read.

ITEMS ON THE WING.

Issuing orders for Memorial Day, May

30, Corporal Jas. Tanner, Commander-in-Chief G. A. R., suggests that the

graves of the Confederate dead be not

forgotten in the decking of graves. He



Established 1864.

BURNSTONE LOAN OFFICE.
Gold and silver w...s, diamonds,
jewelry, guns, mechanical tools,
ladies' and gent's wearing apparel.
Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.
361 Pennsylvania Ave., N. W.

MONEY

For everybody at rates lower than
the lowest. Don't be deceived; come
to us and investigate. Business strictly
confidential. No one knows of
your transaction with us. We loan
on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons,
tires, etc.

LOANS.
From \$10 up to \$200 loaned.
furniture, pianos, horses, wagons,
tires, etc.

COURTEOUS

treatment guaranteed to all.

We have the largest business in the
city. Why? Because we grant exten-

sions in case of sickness and give

you the benefit of our liberal rebus-

system if you pay up in advance.

We carry thousands of satisfied cus-

tomers on our books. Call and in-

vestigate.

SURETY LOAN COMPANY

Room 1, Warder Bldg., Cor. 9th and
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A Square Deal

FOR EVERYBODY

\$10 to \$100

On FURNITURE, PIANOS, TEAMS,
ETC., without removal, at a low rate of
interest.

WHEN YOU BUY MERCHANTISE

you go to a reliable house. Why not

do the same thing when you borrow

money? We are an old-established

company, and treat everybody alike.

Isn't it worth your while to see us be-

fore dealing elsewhere? We pay off

other companies and advance you more

money.

We also loan on plain note to sal-

aried employees, and make a specialty of

loans to TEACHERS.

POTOMAC GUARANTEE LOAN CO.

629 F Street, Northwest.

ATLANTIC BUILDING, ROOMS 21 and 22.

Phone 1840. Airway or elevator.

all other outlying territory, was 6,180.

06. This was approximately one-tenth

of the population at least ten years of

age, the exact mathematical proportion

being 106.6 illiterates to 1,000 popula-

<p

A SPLENDID CAREER

FINANCIAL RECORD OF LYMAN J. GAGE IN WEST AND EAST.

Head of the United States Trust Company Bank of New York to Retire and Seek Rest in Travel.

New York.—Lyman J. Gage, former secretary of the treasury, has just resigned as president of the United States Trust company, of this city.

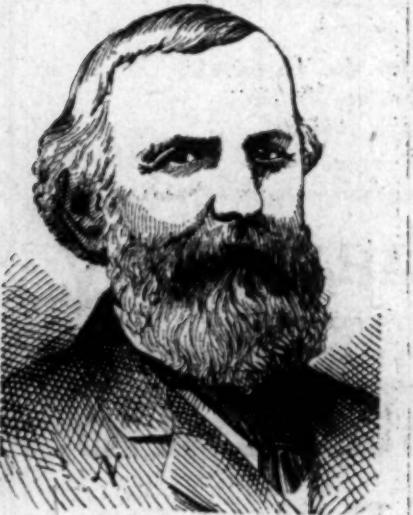
"I have been working 55 years, and am near 70 now," he said, "and if I'm ever going to take any leisure, it is about time for me to begin. I have been obeying other people's wishes for a long time, and now I am going to do just as I please. As a private citizen I will have the right to follow my own inclinations entirely. I have made no plans for the future, except that I will travel."

Mr. Gage was president of the First National bank, of Chicago, prior to entering President McKinley's cabinet as secretary of the treasury. When he left Washington he decided to make his home in New York, and accepted the presidency of the United States Trust company. For the last five years he has been the directing head of the institution. Recently he has on more than one occasion expressed a wish to his fellow directors to be relieved of his duties, and the death of Marshall Field, it is intimated, has had much to do with his final decision in the matter; for, according to reports, it was Mr. Field who caused Mr. Gage's selection as head of the United States Trust company.

Mr. Gage said the United States Trust company was about the only concern in which he was actively engaged, so with his retirement he would be practically free from all business activity.

"I have been in the public eye for some time," he added, "and am glad to get out of it."

Mr. Gage's career in the financial world has been a brilliant one, and few are able to look back on 50 years of active business life so marked by steady, persistent pushing to the very



LYMAN J. GAGE,
(Who Has Just Resigned as President of
New York Bank.)

topmost place among the leading bankers of the country as Mr. Gage.

A brief sketch of his life is as follows: He was born in De Ruyter, Madison county, N. Y., June 28, 1836. He received a common school education in his native county, and as his parents moved to Rome, N. Y., in 1848, he received the advantage of the Rome academy. He entered the banking business in the lowest position at the age of 18, going west in 1855 to seek a betterment in fortune.

After some trials he obtained, in 1858, a bookkeeper's position in the Merchants' Loan and Trust company of Chicago. His promotion was rapid. In 1868 he was cashier of the bank. Believing that the national banking system was superior to the state law, under which the Merchants' Loan and Trust company was organized, he accepted the appointment as cashier of the First National bank of Chicago in 1868.

Its charter expiring, the bank was reorganized in 1882 with a capital of \$3,000,000, and Mr. Gage was made vice president and general manager, and in 1881 he was elected president. He was often pressed to allow his name to be used for mayor of Chicago. On February 15, 1887, he resigned the presidency of the bank in order to accept the portfolio of the United States treasury. He was appointed March 4 and confirmed by the senate March 5, 1887.

Speeches in the Senate.

It may not be generally understood why in the United States senate there are sometimes on a single day notable speeches upon widely different subjects. The session is divided into two parts. "Morning business" comes before two o'clock, and "unfinished business" is taken up after that hour. Any senator who desires to make a formal speech asks for an opportunity to do so in the morning hour of a particular day. He takes the floor as soon after 12 o'clock as the introduction of bills and resolutions has been completed. If he has not finished his speech by two o'clock, it is customary for the senator who has charge of the bill that has the right of way to move that it be temporarily laid aside in order that the speaker may conclude his remarks. Discussion of the altogether different theme, known as the "unfinished-business," is then in order.

STATUE OF McCLELLAN.

Equestrian Figure of the General to Adorn the City of Washington.

Washington.—This city of monuments and statues is to be graced by a fine equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, which is now being constructed by Frederick MacMonnies, whose fountain at the World's Columbian Exposition won him worldwide fame. It is expected that the statue will be ready for unveiling on October 18. The commission in charge of the work is composed of the secretary of war, Senator Wetmore, of Rhode Island, and Gen. Horatio C. King, of Brooklyn. The statue is the outcome of the efforts and subscriptions of the Society of the Army of the



STATUE OF MAJ. GEN. GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.
(It Will Be Unveiled in Washington on October 18, Next.)

Potomac, which will hold its thirty-seventh annual reunion coincident with the unveiling in the capital city. The discussion caused by the appearance of the model of Gen. McClellan in a slouch hat, at a period when that was not worn, led to the substitution of the cap which Gen. McClellan wore at the time, in which the statue depicts him, when he was in command of the Army of the Potomac.

Various other works of MacMonnies of a military character are to be found throughout the country. He designed the army and navy groups for the soldiers' and sailors' monument at Indianapolis; the figure of Victory in the battle monument of West Point; and of his other works in this country may be mentioned the magnificent bronze doors and statue of Shakespeare in the library of Congress; the Nathan Hale monument in City Hall park, New York, and the fountain at the world's fair at Chicago, to which reference has already been made.

NEW CHIEF OF STAFF.

Brig. Gen. Bell Wins Place at Head of Army by Aggressive Military Policy.

Washington.—Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, who has just been appointed chief of staff of the regular army, was born in Kentucky 50 years ago and was sent to West Point in 1874. He was graduated in June, 1878. It was not until December 29, 1890, that he was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was made a captain March 2, 1899, and a brigadier general February 19, 1901.

Gen. Bell is one of the few brigadiers who have never held commissions as major, lieutenant colonel or colonel in the regular service. He was appointed a major of engineers during the Spanish-American



BRIG. GEN. J. FRANKLIN BELL.
(Who Has Just Been Appointed by the President as Chief of Staff of the Army.)

war in the volunteer service, served in the islands under Gens. Merritt and Otis and was made a colonel of the Thirty-sixth United States infantry July 5, 1899, and December 5 his services were rewarded by a commission as brigadier general of volunteers. In 1901 he was named as a brigadier general of regulars.

Gen. Bell's services as head of the war colleges at Fort Leavenworth have won for him recognition from the president and secretary of war, and it is said that his aggressiveness and belief in maneuvers and outdoor work for troops led to his appointment to the important post to which he has been appointed.

Social Democrats Invade England. Certain Russian immigrants reaching England without money have been passed by the immigration authorities, although they should have been rejected under the new aliens act. They were passed when they declared themselves to be social democrats, and by replying to the following question: "Are the operations of the society directed against all governments, or only against the Russian government?" "Only against Russia," admitted. The immigration authorities now find that they are overwhelmed with impoverished social democrats from Russia. In fact, nobody but social democrats seems to be emigrating from Russia just now.

BAN ON AQUA PURA.

WOMAN HAS NOT DRUNK WATER IN 48 YEARS.

Sight or Sound of Liquid Acts Like a Poison on Her System—Tea, Coffee, Lemonade or Beer and Their Substitutes.

Ogden, Utah.—Water makes me ill. Sometimes the mere sight of it nauseates me. That is the reason Mrs. Sarah Mills, of this city, gives for not having drunk water for 48 years.

"My abstinenace from water is not a matter of rule," she says. "I simply don't care for water as a beverage, and, after having gone without it for several months and suffering no ill effects, I got so I never thought of drinking it any more than I would think of taking a glass of poison. And it is a sort of poison to my system. When I was a little girl I remember that often a glass of water would make me deathly sick."

"What do you drink as a substitute for water?" was asked of Mrs. Mills.

"Tea, coffee, lemonade and in the summer beer are my principal beverages. But even of these I drink sparingly. Somehow I don't crave liquids. When I am not feeling well I can go hours and hours without drinking anything."

"Do you drink tea or coffee whenever you are thirsty, Mrs. Mills?"

"No, indeed. I am not addicted to tea drinking at all, as one might suspect I would be. I rarely drink more than one cup a day, usually at dinner, and never between meals. It is the same with coffee. Milk I never touch."

Mrs. Mills was feeling indisposed the other day. She said that when she sat down to luncheon she felt worn out, having traveled much recently. "And do you know that the mere pouring of water at the table made me feel worse?" she said. "I thought for awhile that I should have to leave the table."

"I cannot state the scientific reason for my loathing of water, having never consulted a physician on the subject. Some people have suggested that it is all imagination; that I have gotten so in the habit of refusing a drink of water that to drink one after these years of abstinence would affect me psychologically and in no other way. That isn't true. Water seems to poison my whole system, and that's all there is to it."

MAYOR'S PAY IS \$1 A YEAR.

Football Man Chosen to Govern Franklin Won't Groan Under Big Pay.

Franklin, Pa.—William J. McConnell, Franklin's mayor elect, is one of the younger generation of Franklin, being but 28 years old. He is the son of William J. McConnell, a widely known oil producer in his day, and was born in Franklin.

He was graduated from the Cheltenham military academy in 1897 and from Yale Law school in 1900. While in college he took an active interest in athletics. He was on the Yale football squad, and but for the death of his father during the football season would doubtless have made the team.

He was considered the best champion heavyweight boxer and wrestler at Yale. After leaving college he played professional football with the famous eleven of the Duquesne Country and Athletic club, of Pittsburgh.

Mr. McConnell has served four years in the city council, and for two years has been deputy mayor. He is engaged in the oil and gas business, but has plenty of time for the duties of mayor, a job which will yield him the munificent sum of one dollar per year.

COLLECTS FOR LYING IDLE.

American Captain Forces Germany to Pay \$135 a Day Demurrage in Africa.

New York.—In a letter received by the owners of the bark Helen A. Wyman, Capt. David Van Horn tells how he "turned a trick" on the German government in Germany southwest Africa and sent home over \$7,000 collected from the Germans for demurrage. Incidentally he reports the bark is coming with a cargo of mahogany, said to be the first brought in an American vessel in competition with the French trade.

The Helen A. Wyman left Rosario last July with a cargo of hay to be delivered to the German government at Luderitz bay. Arriving at his destination, the captain round 30 sailing vessels and steamers lying in the roadstead.

A war was in progress inland and the German government had its hands full. Capt. Van Horn was in no hurry, though. He simply reported his arrival, filed his application for wharfage room and sat down and waited. The wait lasted 52 days. Later he presented a bill for demurrage at the rate of \$135 a day, and this was paid by the government.

Enter for Matrimony.

Five pretty, but dowerless, eastern maidens, all graduates of Wellesley college, lunched at a fashionable Denver, Col., hotel and formed a unique matrimonial club. They affixed their names to a contract to receive marriage proposals from men of good family who have money. Not desiring to reveal their identity, they will not permit use of their names, but as a guarantee of good faith have consented to the publication of their pictures over numbers, by means of which correspondence may be carried on. One of the girls is from Georgia, one from Michigan, two from Ohio and one from Indiana.

MANY CANDIDATES AT YALE.

Honors Won by Acadia College Students Turn the Tide from Harvard—School Becoming Favorite.

New Haven.—Yale has become the star college in the United States for Canadians. A few years ago Harvard attracted them, but since Rev. George B. Cutten came down to Yale from Acadia college, in Nova Scotia, and besides winning a center place on the varsity football team took all the prizes in sight, the Canadian tide has turned New Havenward. This year little Acadia college with its 300 students ranks as the fourth college in the world in number of students studying under President Hadley.

When Mr. Cutten went back to Acadia he told the students there of the great inducements that Yale offered for Canadians, and in the spring of 1902 the Yale officials received word from Acadia that six of her students were planning to come to Yale the following fall if satisfactory inducements could be made regarding tuition.

The Yale people announced at once that the tuition would be free to the students who wanted to come here from Acadia, and the following fall six men from that college matriculated with the senior class. Of these six, three are now members of the Yale faculty.

They all took their degrees from Yale in the following June and made such a brilliant showing that they won from the American students many prizes and scholarships. Four of the men who tried for scholarships and fellowships won about \$2,500 during that year, making a phenomenal record.

News of the success of the six pioneers from Acadia college, which is situated at Wolfville, Nova Scotia, within a stone's throw of Grand Pre, the home of Evangeline, has so spread through Canada that this year there are 25 students enrolled in the University from British America, and Yale is offering special inducements for more to come on. Harvard in the meantime is inserting advertisements for students in the various Canadian college organs.

MONKEYS WILL BE STUDIED.

Chicago University Students to Be Given Opportunity to Investigate Species.

Chicago.—The top floor of the physiologically laboratory at the University of Chicago is beginning to look like the zoological section of a city park. Carpenters are building new cages and repairing old ones, so that the monkeys which will reach the university in a few days will have a commodious place in which to live.

These monkeys will not be used as an attraction for visitors but will be studied in the classroom by the students and in the private laboratories by the professors. For some time the medical authorities have been contemplating the use of monkeys for dissecting purposes.

Because of the extreme likeness of the anatomy of the monkey to that of man it is thought much more can be learned of the human organism.

It is probable several hundred animals will be used in the work during the next three months.

Another subject of importance to the scientists of the university is being discussed. Several of the professors have suggested that while the animals are being used along medical lines it would be a good scheme to study their language. The medical students of the university are enthusiastic over the idea and many of this year's classes have intimated that they intend to devote much time to the study of monkey language.

ENGLAND GROWS SOBERER.

In Past Five Years Britain Has Spent \$11,000,000 Less for Drink Than in Preceding Half Decade.

London.—One hundred and eleven million dollars less for drink was spent by the people of the United Kingdom in the last five years than in the five years before that. Revenue returns prove that the drinking habit is continuously declining.

In England the average expenditure for drink per head was \$20 a year; in Scotland, \$15.50; in Ireland, \$15.25. All classes consume less strong drink than they did five years ago.

This holds good even in the army and navy messes, where heavy drinking has been long considered an evidence of manliness. For instance, in the royal artillery mess at Woolwich, the largest in the British army, three-quarters of the officers of all ages drink water except on special occasions.

The new house of commons apparently typifies the tendency to temperance. The canteen department, which laid in a heavy stock of wines, has found that more than 45 per cent of the members drink water almost habitually, and that out of 670 members, 170 are professional teetotalers.

Tender Bit of Romance.

A Dover, Okla., man sent a shirt to the laundry and by mistake a woman's nightie was returned to him. He looked her up, mingled his blushes with hers while exchanging the goods and later married her. How's that for a romantic shirt tail in society circles?

Hatpins for Women.

Those two Kentucky women who fought a duel with pistols, and shot an innocent man a block or two away, should have tried hatpins. Thereby they would at least have narrowed the circle of danger.

FAMOUS PIKE'S PEAK.

DISCOVERY OF MOUNTAIN TO BE CELEBRATED.

Elaborate Preparations Being Made to Honor Discoverer—The Story of How He Found the Mountain.

Colorado Springs.—Just 100 years ago, Gen. Zebulon Montgomery Pike discovered the famous mountain peak in Colorado, now bearing his name, Colorado Springs, Colo., is a city which nestles in the shadow of this peak, and here, in September of this year, fitting tribute will be paid to the great soldier-explorer.

Mr. Henry Russell Wray, vice president of the celebration committee, in speaking of the event, says that it promises to be as interesting as any celebration ever held in the west. "We have the assurance of the general staff at Washington that about 10,000 regulars will attend. There will also be military attachés from foreign countries and statesmen and orators of national reputation. The commissioner of Indian affairs has promised to have representatives of the various tribes with which Gen. Pike came in contact on his hazardous mission."

It is probable that congress will authorize the issue of 100,000 souvenir medals, commemorating the historical importance of the event.

Referring to the programme, Mr. Wray said:

"The celebration will last a week. It will be military and civic in character, including the maneuvers by the regulars, and the unveiling of a huge granite monument to Pike."

The story of the discovery of Pike's Peak is as follows:

In 1805 the government, through its war department, was desirous of learning more definitely the source of the Mississippi river. It was most important at that time. Young Pike was selected to head the expedition. This demonstrated his cleverness, daring and knowledge. The next year, 1806, the government having about finished its negotiations for the acquisition of that vast region known as the "Louisiana Purchase" and "New Spain" wanted some definite information.

The Dowager Princess Cantacuzene, and will be inherited at her death by Prince Michel Cantacuzene, her son, whose marriage to Miss Grant was such a great social event at Newport, R. I., several years ago.

The prince and princess, upon their return to the famous estate in Russia after the wedding, were welcomed by the peasants in the quaint custom of offering bread and salt as presents. Arches were erected and decked with sheaves of wheat and poppies, in honor of the homecoming of the prince and his American bride, and the prince was carried on the shoulders of the peasantry to the castle, flaming torches lighting the way.

The Cantacuzenes contemplated visiting the United States, but the present troubles will probably interfere with their plans. They are now living, it is said, in Paris or some of the European cities.

CONTINUES SUFFRAGE WORK

SAVE PRECIOUS RUINS

GOVERNMENT TO PRESERVE REMAINS OF CLIFF-DWELLERS.

National Park on Historic Spot Where Homes of Aborigines Once Stood Is Planned—Hewitt to Carry Out the Project.

Denver, Col.—In order to ascertain whether or not the Cliff Dwellers' ruins of southwestern Colorado are really within the boundaries of the proposed National park in Mesa Verde, Prof. Edgar L. Hewitt, of the bureau of American ethnology, at Washington, D. C., left Denver for Mancos. While here he was in consultation with the United States surveyor general for Colorado relative to the plan to include the strange dwellings of ancient Indians within the government preserve.

Word has been received by the surveyor general from Washington that the contract for running the line from the sixty-eighth to the eighty-eighth mile post along the northern boundary of the Southern Ute Indian reservation has been awarded to George Mills, of Mancos, who will start immediately for the locality, accompanied by Prof. Hewitt.

A bill is pending in congress to establish a national bank out of the Mesa Verde. If possible, it is desired to have all, or at least a good part, of the famed Cliff Dwellers' homes included within the boundaries of the tract, so that these ruins, of great historical value, may be under direct government supervision.

The northern boundary of the Indian reservation, especially between the mile posts named, is in considerable doubt and the government plans to establish an official line. It will then be known whether or not the ruins, or most of them, lie within the boundaries of the National park. If only a small fraction of them is within the limits, it is not improbable that the government will take steps to acquire sufficient reservation land from the Indians to include the cliff dwellings.

This is the first indication that the government really intends, if practicable, to acquire these historic homes and preserve them. Lines will be run from the northern line of the reservation to all the main spots of interest within the Cliff Dwellers' territory.

Prof. Hewitt, who was formerly connected with the State normal school at Greeley and who has made a thorough investigation of the Mancos country, is prepared to designate all valuable portions of the tract. He will spend two or three weeks on the ground with the surveyors under Mills.

"It is a shame that the people of Colorado did not awaken to the importance of these cliff dwellings in time," said Prof. Hewitt. "They are historically precious, and should be preserved by the government. Their duplicate cannot be found. Indians and relic hunters are fast destroying them."

HOT WATER REPLACES HEN

Chickens Hatched Out by Fluid from a Colorado Artesian Well—Experiment in Detail.

Canon City, Colo.—A novel experiment is being made by a resident of Canon City, who last summer purchased the Atlas artesian well about two miles east of the city. He is utilizing the warm water of this well, which has a temperature of 100 degrees, for hatching and brooding chickens on a large scale.

About three weeks ago as an experiment he placed nine eggs in a water-tight wooden box and placed it in the flume that conveys the water from the well to a near-by ditch. In due time he removed the box and found a live chicken in each egg. He at once began planning for the establishment of a hatchery and chicken ranch on an extensive scale.

Incubators specially constructed are being made and will be placed so as to be in continual contact with the running water, which furnishes an ideal incubation, supplying the necessary moisture which the ordinary patent incubator fails to do.

New Ray a Real Death Test

Prof. Elmer Gates, the scientist of Washington, has announced that he has discovered ultra-violet rays of light of certain wave lengths which seem to go far toward solving some of the fundamental mysteries of life, death, disease and thought transference. Living subjects placed in these strange rays throw a shadow which exists only as long as there is life in the subject. When the subject dies it suddenly becomes transparent and the shadow vanishes. The new rays afford, Prof. Gates says, the first and only accurate method of determining if a person is actually dead. By these rays the innermost processes of human thought are revealed.

May Copyright Flowers. When a horticulturist perfects a \$1,000 carnation hereafter he will immediately mail a copy of it to the librarian of congress and copyright it; if a bill now under consideration by congress becomes a law. The bill was introduced by Representative Allen, of Maine, and has the support of many nurserymen. It is designed to protect those who devote their energy and talents to the production of a new flower, only to have it taken from them by anyone who cares to raise the plant. Opposition is expected, it is said, from nurserymen and florists who are actuated by purely commercial motives.

LAUGHS UNDER THE KNIFE.

Under a New Method of Subduing Pain Patient Feels No Discomfort.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Laughing and chatting gayly under the surgeon's knife, a patient of Dr. J. C. Lynch submitted to a novel operation, without the use of the usual anaesthetic, before some 50 well-known medical men in the rooms of the Bridgeport Medical association.

The operation was given as a demonstration to members of the society by Prof. A. J. Bodine, an eminent surgeon, who is attached to the Polytechnic Institute on East Thirty-fourth street, New York city. A well-known young man in this city, who was suffering from hernia, or rupture, consented to undergo the operation, without the old method of chloroform or ether being resorted to, for the benefit of the local physicians who are members of the society.

Dr. Bodine's method consists of injecting a quantity of cocaine into the skin about the portion to be operated upon. Then an incision is made until a certain nerve is laid bare. Cocaine is injected into this nerve and the patient feels absolutely no pain while the remainder of the delicate operation is being performed.

The patient, who is a strong and muscular young man, lay on the operating table for just one hour while Dr. Bodine and his assistant, Dr. Gilday, worked over him with their instruments. During the operation Dr. Bodine gave a lecture explaining thoroughly each phase of the case. The patient chatted with the doctors gathered about the operating table and even laughed at some witticism. He said at the conclusion he felt no pain at all.

SUES TO AVOID MARRIAGE.

Miss of 18 Objects to Parents' Choice of Man of 45, and Judge Names Guardian.

Franklin, Pa.—Because her parents tried to compel her to marry a man nearly three times her age, pretty 18-year-old Ruby Agnes Holmes appealed before Judge Griswell, seeking to be separated from her father and mother and asking for the appointment of a guardian.

The girl is a child in appearance while the man her parents wished her to wed is 45. He has been a friend of the Holmes family for a number of years and was always very attentive to Ruby.

Recently Mrs. Holmes entertained at a card party. She astonished her guests by announcing the engagement of her daughter. When Mrs. Holmes' daughter learned that her engagement had been announced, she openly rebelled and sought the assistance of neighbors.

Friends of the girl tried to dissuade her parents from forcing their daughter to wed, but Mr. and Mrs. Holmes were determined on the match. The courts were appealed to, and the neighbors charged Mr. and Mrs. Holmes with maltreatment of their daughter.

The case was tried before an alderman, and a conviction was secured. Then the young woman went before Judge Griswell to have a guardian appointed. Rev. John Dowd Gillis, rector of the Episcopal church, was chosen.

HORSE TURNS LIGHT ON.

Faithful Animal Starts "Haunted Barn" Story—Hates Darkness and Adjusts Switch.

York, Pa.—Alain F. Brillhart, of Dallastown, put electric lights in his barn. Some time later during the night he was awakened by people telling him the barn was lighted, and that probably somebody was trying to rob it. Upon investigation it was found that the locks were perfectly secure.

This went on night after night until the neighbors began to think that the barn was haunted. Brillhart was not so superstitious, but had an electrician examine the wires to make sure no accidental short circuit could be made.

The other officers could not find him, though they sought him and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telephoned to the colonel of the regiment that the young officers were seriously ill.

The secretary of state for war, Mr. Maldane, has been informed of the affair and has ordered an inquiry.

SHIPKEEPER A WOMAN

ACT IS FIRST IN GOVERNMENT'S HISTORY.

Mrs. Albert Metcalfe Is Placed in Charge of Naval Establishment at Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.—Husband Held Position.

Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.—The charge and care of a government naval establishment has been turned over to a woman, and one of the tender sex for the first time in the history of the American navy has the rank of "shipkeeper."

The woman is Mrs. Albert H. Metcalfe. She has been placed in charge of the navy yard near this town, on Lake Ontario, not far from the St. Lawrence, and will receive a salary of \$365 a year.

Albert H. Metcalfe, keeper of the yard since 1868, died recently, and his position was given to his widow. The Stockett's Harbor navy yard is not a big establishment. It consists of an acre and a half of ground, on which there are half a dozen small buildings and a few guns used in the war of 1812.

It used to be a prominent place, and shortly after the close of the war a ship-of-the-line, then the biggest and best type of war craft built, equivalent of the first-class battleships of modern times, was planned, and the building begun at Sackett's Harbor. The vessel was to have been the New Orleans.

The work progressed slowly, however, and was finally abandoned, and the hull of the big vessel remained upon the stocks. Away back, probably along in the '40s or '50s, a man named Metcalfe was appointed "shipkeeper." In 1868 he died, and his son, Albert H., succeeded him in the position. Some years ago all that was left of what was to have been the New Orleans was torn down; but the position and the title of keeper remained.

Albert H. Metcalfe watched the government belongings around Sackett's Harbor for 38 years, and then died.

During all the years the bureau of yards and docks of the navy department has regularly submitted an estimate of \$365 to congress for the annual salary of the "shipkeeper" at Sackett's Harbor, and that is probably the only place where the name "shipkeeper" appears in an official way on the records.

HAZED FOR POVERTY; ILL.

Nervous System of Young Officer of Guards in England Wrecked by Comrades' Treatment.

London.—A young officer of the guards at Aldershot is under a physician's care in London, his nervous system completely broken down as a result of hazing. He is not rich and he declared he could not meet the usual regimental subscriptions. Consequently he frequently absented himself from the company of the other officers and kept to his own rooms.

"At that time, 1893, I was a student at Cooper Institute, and there I met a young man named James Dye. He was about 16 years old. We became very friendly and he invited me to his house, where I was introduced to the plaintiff (Mrs. Stanley) as his sister.

"I called frequently, and early in 1894 the plaintiff's mother suggested that I marry her daughter. She was then 33 years old. We were married February 14, 1894, two days after I became 21 years old."

His fellow officers resented this, and to show their disapproval they stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers, and plastered his hair with jam. He escaped to his room, in which he barricaded himself. His tormentors smashed down the door, whereupon the victim leaped from a window and sought refuge in a hotel.

The other officers could not find him, though they sought him and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telephoned to the colonel of the regiment that the young officers were seriously ill.

The secretary of state for war, Mr. Maldane, has been informed of the affair and has ordered an inquiry.

KING CHRISTIAN'S RICHES.

Danish Monarch Leaves \$1,000,000 to His Youngest Son, Waldemar

—Others Provided For.

Copenhagen, Denmark.—King Christian left the bulk of his fortune, estimated at \$1,000,000, to his youngest son, Prince Waldemar. His eldest son, who succeeded him as King Frederick, has no need of a legacy, for the latter's consort, Princess Louise of Sweden, one of the greatest heiresses of the house of Orange, brought him more than \$15,000,000.

King Christian's second son, the king of Greece, was likewise well provided with this world's goods. So the old king's modest wealth, for a monarch, goes to Waldemar, who married an Orleans princess, the lively Marie, who has not hesitated to dabble in speculation to improve her family finances.

It then occurred to Brillhart that the mare had frequently raised the lid on the feed box, which had been left unlocked, and fed herself with an extra portion when no one was looking.

Balling a Rat.

The janitor of a bank in Cleveland, O., followed the idea in the old story of the man who caught a rat, put a bell on it and released it to drive all other rats of the premises.

Traps set every night were filled with the rodents, and yet there seemed to be no end to their ravages. One morning the janitor chloroformed a big fellow and fastened a wire loop securely to its neck. To this loop were attached three tiny tinkling bells. The rat was revived by being placed before an electric fan and then allowed to go again. His bells have since been heard tinkling behind the walls, but he is a lonesome wanderer through what was once a populous rat city. All the rats have left the building.

Can't Blame the Peer.

When a British peer cannot find an American heiress who suits him he is almost sure to marry an actress. But even a peer can hardly be blamed for wanting beauty if he can't have money.

EAR CHEWED OFF BY HORSE

Vicious Animal of Topeka Department Has Attacked Several Men.

Topeka, Kan.—L. E. Berger, a Topeka fireman, is minus an ear. "Old Bull," one of the horses on the fire department, caught Berger by the ear and shook him like a dog would shake a rat, severing the entire ear from his head.

Another fireman saw the horse grab Berger's ear and ran to his rescue, but "Old Bull" would not release his hold until Berger fell to the floor of the first station, minus one ear.

The team, attached to one of the department wagons, had just returned from a fire in the county jail. Berger stepped in front of the horses to un-snap the hames and lift them up to the hooks above the horses' backs.

Without warning the vicious animal seized the fireman and shook him until Berger fainted. Then "Old Bull" stood there with the man's ear between his teeth, refusing to release it until a whip was used upon him.

"Old Bull" has a reputation for viciousness. A few months ago, while being curried, he caught Fireman Baker by the top of the head and shook him, pulling out a large bunch of hair from Baker's head. At another time he caught his trainer by the coat and shook him for several minutes.

Despite this habit he is well liked by all the firemen, who say he is the best horse in the department. He will rush right into a fire, and seems to know that it is his duty to get to a burning building as soon as possible.

One peculiar thing about "Old Bull" is that he never bites at the firemen except when he has returned from a fire and is being unhitched.

MARRIES FRIEND'S MOTHER

James W. Stanley, Seeking Modification of Divorce, Alleges He Was Deceived.

New York.—James William Stanley asked Justice Greenbaum, of the supreme court, to modify a decree of divorce granted to his wife, Sarah Taylor Stanley, in 1900. Incidentally he made the astonishing statement that, whereas he had intended to marry his college chum's sister, he had since discovered that the woman who became his wife was his friend's mother.

According to the affidavit submitted to Justice Greenbaum, Stanley first met his future wife in 1893. He was at that time 20 years old. He says in the papers now on file:

"At that time, 1893, I was a student at Cooper Institute, and there I met a young man named James Dye. He was about 16 years old. We became very friendly and he invited me to his house, where I was introduced to the plaintiff (Mrs. Stanley) as his sister.

"I called frequently, and early in 1894 the plaintiff's mother suggested that I marry her daughter. She was then 33 years old. We were married February 14, 1894, two days after I became 21 years old."

His fellow officers resented this, and to show their disapproval they stripped him, smeared him with motor oil, covered him with feathers, and plastered his hair with jam. He escaped to his room, in which he barricaded himself. His tormentors smashed down the door, whereupon the victim leaped from a window and sought refuge in a hotel.

The other officers could not find him, though they sought him and he was reported to his superiors as being absent without leave. His physician telephoned to the colonel of the regiment that the young officers were seriously ill.

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Y.
W. S. Winter, 239 W. 124th street, N.
Y.
J. W. White, 832 Tremont street, Bos-
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Agents wanted in every State in the
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The Assembly has passed a bill at
Albany establishing a new Bureau of
Detectives in New York.

At Atlantic City at the fashionable
Chelsea section, a big hotel will be opened
for the accommodation of colored
people for the future.

Joe Gans and Rube Turner will meet
in Frisco the latter part of April.

Tuskegee celebrated its silver jubilee
last week with demonstrations, etc.

Thos. Bonham of Wilkesbarre, Pa.,
the smallest constable in the world, has
resigned his position.

You and your friends are cordially invited to inspect the new and original series of post cards now on the market, devoted to and illustrating the progress of the Negro Race. Authorized pictures of such leaders as Douglass, Dubois, Washington and DuBar; realistic views of the foremost educational institutions, and gratifying glimpses into the business life of the Race are shown, being reproduced in the latest photographic style. Prices 2½-5-10 cts. Agents wanted everywhere. Address

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WILLIAMS and Walker in "Abys-
sinia."
Convention Hall, April 30, May 1 & 2

The Rev. Thos. Van Ness of Boston,
Mass., to his congregation on the ills of
American government, says that this
country needs a king. Col. J. S. Pettit,
8th Infantry, U. S. A., in an address
before the Military Service Institute at
Governor's Island, N.Y., says what was

LEGAL NOTICES.

HUGHES AND GRAY, ATTOR-
NEYS.

In the Supreme Court of the District of
Columbia.

Addie Jett White vs. Arthur White,
No. 25,992. Equity Docket No. 57.
The object of this suit is to obtain an
absolute divorce on the ground of adul-
tery.

On motion of the complainant, it is
its 8th day of March, A.D. 1906, or-
dered that the defendant cause his ap-
pearance to be entered herein on or be-
fore the fortieth day, exclusive of Sun-
days and legal holidays, occurring after the
day of the first publication of this order;
otherwise the cause will be pro-
ceeded with as in case of default. Pro-
vided a copy of this order be published in
The Washington Law Reporter and
The Washington Bee once a week for
three successive weeks.

By the Court,
Harry M. Claybaugh, Justice.
True copy. Test:
John R. Young, Clerk.
By Wm. F. Lemon, Asst. Clerk.

P. W. FRISBY, ATTORNEY.
Supreme Court of the District of Colum-
bia, Holding a Probate Court.
No. 13548 Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber of the District
of Columbia has obtained from the Probate
Court of the District of Columbia
Letters of administration on the estate of
Frank Braxton, late of the District of
Columbia, deceased. All persons having
claims against the deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, legally authenticated,
to the subscriber on or before the 14th
day of March, A.D. 1907; otherwise
they may by law be excluded from all
benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this
14th day of March, 1906.

Mary E. Praxton, 2043 9th st., N.W.
Attest, James Tanner, Register of
Wills for the District of Columbia.
Clerk of the Probate Court.

P. W. Frisby, attorney.

THOMAS WALKER, ATTORNEY.
SUPREME COURT OF THE DIS-
TRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Holding a Probate Court.

No. 13,109, Administration.

This is to give notice:

That the subscriber of the District
of Columbia has obtained from the Probate
Court of the District of Columbia
Letters Testamentary on the estate of
Nellie Tyler, late of the District of
Columbia, deceased. All persons having
claims against the deceased are hereby
warned to exhibit the same, with the
vouchers thereof, legally authenticated,
to the subscriber on or before the 28th
day of March, A.D. 1907; otherwise
they may by law be excluded from all
benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 17th day of
April, 1906.

William D. Jarvis,
120 D street, S.W.

Attest: W. C. Taylor, Deputy Register
of Wills for the District of Columbia,
Clerk of the Probate Court.
Thos. Walker, Attorney.

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Races at Sheephead, Coney Island
Jockey Club, Thursday, June 21, to
Tuesday, July 10; Saturday, Sept. 1, to
Saturday, Sept. 15.

Joe Walcott, welter-weight champion
of the world, and Joe Gans will have a
match the latter part of this month in
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The white school children of the
District of Columbia celebrated at Randle
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rolling, etc. The colored we presume at
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Convention Hall

WILLIAMS and WALKER.

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